

LABOR AGAIN LEFT.

NOT BENEFITED BY THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

Old Parties Have No Further Use for the Toiler Until Next Election—Perhaps by That Time Wage Earners Will Have Learned to Think.

Monopoly Still Rules.

The election is over. Now what benefits do you expect to get? What will compel your employer to pay you more wages and less on dividends? What will compel the railroads to pay more wages, reduce the rates, and pay the British less interest and dividends? What will compel the sugar trust to sell you sugar for less price and pay less on watered stock and bribery of Congress? The old party speakers and press have influenced you to again give your votes to endorse them, and they will have no further use for you until next election. Nothing they have promised you would do you any good, even if they carried it out. The issue with them was to get office, and to you they talked tariff, which not one in a hundred of you know anything about. They have got you for two more years, and their high moguls will meet in their rich club-rooms surrounded by every luxury your united labor will produce, and over wine and banquet will recall their victories. You can go back to your work, if you are fortunate enough to have any, and struggle for the pittance they dole out. Such has been the world since history began, and you are not wiser than your forefathers. They, too, were hoodwinked, enfolded and harangued into supporting all kinds of tyranny under some plausible plea of benefit to themselves. They, too, supported systems that gave to a few the product of the toil of the many. They, too, took sides with their oppressors against every patriot who raised his voice against the usurpations and fallacies of their times. They, too, refused to weigh and consider the words that would have made them free. Their faults and their ignorance, honest faults and honest ignorance, too, you can see, but you, like them, cannot see your own faults and ignorance. The election is over. Trusts and monopolies still rule, and you can sit down and drink your bitter cup for two more years. Perhaps by that time you will have learned to do a little thinking for yourselves.

Will the World Wake Up?

It is estimated that it costs Japan an even million dollars per day to carry on its war against China. Just stop and consider what all this means.

First, consider the loss of life; second, the destruction of property; and lastly, the burden of usury the Japs are assuming when it funds its war debt into interest-bearing bonds. From death and destruction a nation can rise again, but from usury—never. Like a millstone around its neck, Japan will go staggering along for centuries to come, taxing generations upon generations to pay for the folly of war. It seems as if the human race is destined to never learn the folly of war.

If wars could be fought without creating foreign bonded debts, they would not be the curse they are to-day. In most cases wars are provoked by the money lenders for no other purpose than to create bonded debts. A few years ago Japan began to break away from the so-called habits and beliefs of barbarians, and to court the ways of so-called civilization. When Japan was a follower of China she could not borrow money, but the moment she began to become civilized she embraced the usury idea, and the borrowing of money became at once an easy matter. The building of big war-ships was begun. War-ships are supposed to be evidence of civilization. The people permit themselves to be taxed to build and equip these engines of death, but if they should do such a thing as using the money to build municipal improvements in the shape of electric lighting plants and water works, they would at once be pooh-poohed out of the community.

If some wise man should say to them: "Cease throwing away your money on war-ships and put it into Government railroads," the agents of plutocracy would begin to "holler," paternalism! Will the world ever wake up to the folly of war?—Denver Road.

An Illustration of Debt.

Brown loans Jones \$10,000. Immediately Jones begins to work and Brown begins to fatten. Jones works! Gracious, how he does work. But Brown don't. If Jones ever is so fortunate as to get that amount again he pays it back. Brown's income stops; he must use his capital or go to work. Money does not grow. It never increases. It is only work that produces. So you see Brown's money begins to shrink unless Brown goes to work. It was not Brown's money that made anything for Jones—not a cent. It was the condition in which it placed Jones to go to work. Therefore, Jones should not have paid for the privilege of becoming a producer. Interest is a crime. It takes from the worker and gives to the idler. It fines industry and rewards indolence. It takes from the poor and gives to the rich. It chains genius and gives wings to ignorance. It is condemned by the Bible and all philosophers, and no follower of Christ can receive it.

No bluster draws sharper than does the interest. Of all industries, none is comparable to that interest. It works all day and all night, in fair weather and in foul. It has no sound in its footsteps, but travels fast. It gnaws at a man's substance with invisible teeth. It binds industry with its film, as a fly is bound in a spider's web. Debts roll a man over and over, bind-

ing him hand and foot, and letting him hang upon the fatal mesh until the long-legged interest devours him. There is but one thing on a farm like it, and that is the Canada thistle, which swarms with new plants every time you break its roots, whose blossoms are prolific, and every flower the father of a million seeds. Every leaf is an awl, every branch a spear, and every plant like a platoon of bayonets, and a field of them like an armed host. The whole plant is a torment and a vegetable curse. And yet, a farmer had better make his bed of Canada thistles than to be at ease upon interest.

Interest cannot be without debt. Abolish the system that is founded on debt, and the human race will soar to that higher civilization which philosophers have pictured and of which poets have dreamed.

Study Over This.

Why the working people, people who work with their hands, cannot see that they pay for the palaces, the costly furniture, the elegant turnouts, the fine dresses, the great banquets and balls, is one of the funny things in this age of universal reading. Suppose all who labor with their hands would emigrate to some unoccupied country and go to working for themselves, would all the 'riches' of these great people raise anything to eat or wear? Don't you see the means they have employed to make you slaves? Why do you work and give them anything? Why don't you keep all you make? They have got into their possession all the lands, houses, railroads, shops and money, and to use these things that you with your labor have created they make you give up all you make except just enough to keep you from starving, so you can produce more children to be slaves to their children. You can live without them, but they cannot live without you. Study over this and get it through your skull and see if it isn't true. They want you to believe it isn't, but you think for yourself if you want to be anything but a slave who labors under the delusion that he is a freeman.

Bankers' Ready Advice.

The bankers are telling the people to be patient, things will adjust themselves and good times return. How long do they expect men who depend on daily toil for bread to live without means? Would these bankers like to go to bare homes with starvation staring the family in the face and be contented? To the men who have plenty this advice is very nice, but contentment is impossible to those in want, who have been robbed by extortion on every article of life that the monopolists may surfeit. To those who feast the "hopeful outlook" may be bright, but to the enforced idle the future is dark and gloomy. "Fine words butter no parsnips."

How They Solve It.

A Chicago corporation lawyer proposes "a plan to stop railroad strikes." In brief, his plan is to make every engineer, fireman, brakeman and others engaged in the running department, get a license from the Government before being allowed to work. Good idea! But the Denver Road suggests that general managers be forced also to take out a license. While about it, let the Government own the roads and of create them without profit. Great year for corporation smart alecks to solve questions. In solving them most of them give themselves away.

Notes of Industry.

Nashville weavers have struck. Immigrants are going South. Europe has 51,801 breweries. Trenton poters will hold a fair. Savannah longshoremen struck. Vanderbilt has a \$15,000 piano. Cincinnati has 100 union barbers. Topeka switchmen have organized. England has Chinese house servants. Australia uses American ax handles. Louisville has a terpsichorean union. There are 6,000 union longshoremen. New York Hebrew hatters organized. Nashville Times printers won a strike. Cincinnati horseshoers work ten hours. New York has a Hebrew bakers' union. 'Frisco seamen won advances in wages. Des Moines unions held a mass meeting. Nashville colored teachers are organized. Cincinnati carpenters get from \$2 to \$3 a day. Cincinnati gasfitters get from \$2 to \$4 a day. Connecticut jewelers have a State association. Tacoma Union is run on the co-operative plan. New York suspender-makers are re-organizing. Savannah has a negro longshoremen's union. Cleveland bakers run an employment bureau. St. Louis women shoeworkers have formed a union. American Railway Union is gaining ground in the East. The Sicilian authorities are allotting land to laborers. Nickel barber shops are multiplying at Kansas City. International cigarmakers have a surplus of \$450,000. Thirty per cent. of the union molders of Cleveland, Ohio, are idle. Detroit hackmen have forced the busowners to take out licenses. The Merchants' Association of San Francisco will enter politics. Brooklyn cigarmakers say union men are not buying union cigars. New Hampshire central labor unions have formed a State association. Providence, R. I., may offer manufacturers inducements to locate there. Portland (Ore.) miners struck for the reinstatement of a union man.

IT IS LIKE FORGERY.

THE INFAMOUS ACTS OF FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

A Crime of Far Greater Magnitude Than Changing Figures on a Check—Is There No Security for the People?—Must They Submit?

Increasing the Debt.

Is it likely that the people would, intentionally, change the face of their own notes? If not, then a great crime has been committed by their representatives. The crime of "raising a note" has always been considered a state's prison offense when committed by the sharper. What is it, or what ought it to be when committed by the law-maker? Did the people of any nation ever consent to such a thing in advance of legislation? Of course, never. Would either political party in this country ever have dared to hint such a purpose in carrying an election? Of course not. Is it possible then for our legislators to escape the charge of unauthorized and criminal legislation?

See what pains the banker's clerk takes to render the check unalterable! Have the people no means of perforating their notes and protecting the debtor? Is it allowable for the legislator, on his own motion, to do what the individual is forbidden to do, in the matter of debt and credit?

To reduce the volume of money in circulation is to "raise" the face of the people's notes. To make the dollar mentioned in the bond worth twice the value intended and existing at the time the note is drawn is to multiply the face of the note by two.

But something worse than domestic criminality is chargeable upon our legislators. They have sold the country out to foreign creditors, and made alliance with the historic enemies of our Republic. To submit to England's dictates in this altering the debtor notes of the world is to surrender the Democracy of the world to the meanest of all despotisms—the despotism of a false dollar, a contracted currency, and its concomitant curse—usury.

I do most heartily wish for a peaceable solution of the problem that is to be laid upon the shoulders of our grown-up children. But if the pulpit (I am a preacher) and the people are afraid of the reviling of the press and the devil, and would rather sleep on than be called "calamity howlers," the Almighty will thunder in their ears the anthem of a new emancipation. If the present distress continues under the pretext of "military necessity," the right of the people to bear arms will be denied, or it will avail them nothing when they have no arms to bear and a mercenary army of Hessians lands again on our shores to assist the anarchy of wealth created at our national capital.

We should not sell bonds to non-residents. Better yet, as a nation we should not sell bonds to anybody. Borrowing money by the nation should be prohibited by an amendment to the constitution of every nation that presumes to be independent and self-secured.

When the adequacy of justice of national money is understood the people of the earth will enter the year of their jubilee. The "silver issue" serves to educate; but it is not the ultimate. When the people get thoroughly at work coining ideas, all the ginging dollars will become relics. But at present the silver battle is our battle. On with it!

The new dollar will be the end of war. All hail the day when the "Christian" nations of the earth shall cease to cut up the territory of the weaker powers with bloody knives ground on the grindstones of the Rothschilds and their blood relations. Either the new dollar or world-wide repudiation. Gentlemen, take your choice. We advise you to take the former; you would suffer no injustice; and other people could live and move and have a being on the earth.

O ye Pharisees, mad and mighty, There's a mightier than ye Who hath sounded forth the order That the nations shall be free, He is heaping up the waters For the crossing of the sea; Then forward, men, march on!

The time has come to call our legislators to account. If they have become fat and stupid and indifferent to their responsibilities, let it be known. The people are the high court; and they are able to make their representatives do their duty. They have not required it. There has been no mode of compelling it, save by retiring them from office. But what cares a man for that when he can carry home ill-gotten gains and retire into a lucrative retainer's office in the service of the corporations? What does a President care for the people's indignation when he is fortified by the practice of the average legislator and can retire with twice \$50,000 multiplied by two through his own personal and official influence?

What else, of any great importance, has been done during the last twenty-five or thirty years by the Congress of the United States but to clandestinely alter the obligations of the people to their creditors? It ought to be called the thirty years of crime. Now the danger is this: If the people proceed to make their private and national bonds redeemable by restoring the money that belongs to them, the wealth of the country will cry, "Lawlessness!" "Anarchy!" "Communism!" "Criminal legislation!"

A. J. CHITTENDEN.

Modern Buccaneers. The system of banking proposed by the recent meeting of the Bankers' National Association at Baltimore is attracting general attention. It should be studied with care for a most determined effort will be made to secure its adoption at the coming session of Congress. Prominent journals have been enlisted in the interests of the new proposition and the effort will be made to create public opinion in its favor, while disgusting its real nature.

The plan is to provide a currency to be issued by the National Banks, based, not on Government bonds, but on "paid up bank capital"—such our-

rency to be guaranteed by the Government. This proposition of the National Banks might be commended for one reason. It is the first honorable act of the money power in thirty years of financial history. For the first time in all these many years the national banks are sailing under their true colors. Every dollar of the money they propose to issue will be as good because it will be guaranteed by the Government. Every dollar of it will be as good as a greenback, if it is made a legal tender, but it couldn't be any better. Every dollar of it will bring usury to the money lords and impose an obligation on the people in their capacity as government.

For all this what are the people to gain? They cannot possibly gain anything whatever. For a scheme of robbery nothing to compare with this has ever been devised in the annals of history. It is simply astonishing that such a stupendous steal should be proposed and public notice given of the fact. This is why we say it is more honorable than methods adopted in the past. It is more honorable for a private craft to sail under the black flag of the buccaneers than to raise the national colors and under their guise of loyalty plunder the unsuspecting victims.

This proposition simply means bankruptcy and ruin for the people and utter destruction of the Government. A more iniquitous scheme could not be suggested and it infers a reliance on credulity and ignorance which is astounding. No set of robbers ever before attempted to secure a law, guaranteeing them unrestricted rights to plunder, with unlimited Government protection. The only security offered the Government is the paid up capital stock. What is this capital stock? It is simply nothing but paper. Under the present national banking system per cent. of actual capital is required to conduct the business, but under the new plan not a dollar is required except the charter fees.

Do you suppose paid up bank stock is capital? There are railroads worth \$8,000 per mile bonded for \$85,000 per mile. Business enterprises that are absolutely worthless are incorporated and stocked at millions of dollars. Watered stock is a familiar term but it has got to be thinner than water. It's as thin as air, nothing whatever but gas. How easy it will be for a gang of five buccaneers to organize a national bank with a million dollars capital "paid up" provided they can bilk some poor laborer out of enough money to pay for their charter. It would be a fraud, would it? Well, let's see. How much trouble will it be for this gang of thieves to trade a million dollars of bank stock for a million dollars of mining stock and the new company will be "innocent purchasers."

No fraud about that so far as the law can see but you see it as plain as day. Anybody can see it. A more damnable scheme has never been devised.—Chicago Times.

How Do You Like It?

How do you like these times, farmer?

How does 41 cent cotton strike you, any way?

How does 30 cent wheat meet your views of justice?

Don't be scared at these prices for your products.

If the money power continues to dictate laws prices will fall lower.

You old hayseeds will be selling cotton for 2 cents per pound before two years more if the old parties boss the country.

You will produce 25 cent wheat, too, before you are two years older if the money power dominates your Congress that long.

Oh, you are in for it! You voted and whooped for the old parties, and now you should look pleasant and take your medicine.

After the war the money power set in to enslave the people and pauperize the laborers and producers.

It has about accomplished the pauperizing act. All it asks for is a few more years of power—another old party president—and then you farmers will be serfs.

You farmers and laboring men are waking up none too soon. You have a chance now, but it may bring on a revolution before you can down the money power.

Don't lay the flattering unction to your souls that the money power is going to give up without a hard struggle, and it is not improbable that it will throw the country into a revolution.

Money is all powerful. There are evidence of its power on all sides. It is unscrupulous and without mercy. It does not care a rush for human life. The money power would much rather make a million graves than sacrifice its hold on the throats of the people.

It will force labor, and the poor and producing masses to a condition that will cause a revolution, and then call their revolutionists, rebels, anarchists and have the army ordered out to shoot them down.

There are breakers ahead. Don't be surprised if you find yourselves in a storm. Gold gamblers are desperate and refuse to give quarters. You farmers and laboring masses may be able to down the cormorants by a political revolution if you act quick and make it strong. If you avoid an actual revolution, you will be lucky.

The money power does not work openly and fairly. It does its work in the dark or in the guise of a friend. Even men who voted for the demonetization of silver claim they did not know it was loaded, and that it robbed the people of half their money. John Sherman seems to have been the one who pulled out the paper money and stuck in a gold bullet, and the London Jews pulled the trigger.—Searchlight, Dover, Ky.

Bonds were issued to get money to carry on the war—so the bankers tell the people. They want more of them issued now, so the presumption is strong that they want to use them to put down labor war. Bonds enough will soon starve all the laboring men.—Coming Nation.

REPORT IS A ROAST.

OPINION OF THE STRIKE COMMISSION MADE PUBLIC.

Clear Statement of the Facts and a Thoughtful Review of the Conditions That Created Them—Pullman Company Severely Criticized—Cleveland Justified.

General Managers Hit.

The report of the United States Strike Commissioners appointed by President Cleveland July 26, 1894, to investigate all matters relating to the famous Chicago strike has been submitted to the President. The report is a voluminous document of fifty-three pages and is devoted largely to the findings of fact and the conclusions and recommendations of the commission. This commission was appointed under the provisions of section 6, chapter 1,063, of the laws of the United States passed Oct. 1, 1888, and is composed of Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor; John D. Kernan, of New York; and Nicholas E. Worthington, of Des Moines, Ill.

By its report on the circumstances attending the strike of Pullman employees and the great strike on the railroads centering in Chicago declared by the American Railway Union, together with the recommendations made as a result of its investigations of these remarkable labor disturbances, the strike commission has added a notable and valuable work to the growing literature dealing with the practical side of the relations between labor and capital. Its showing of the arrogant and unjust attitude of the Pullman corporation toward its employees, of the illegal and dangerous methods of the General Managers' Association and of the errors and weakness of the labor organizations opposed to these great aggregations of capital presents in a clear light the real causes leading to the astonishing occurrences which culminated in riot and bloodshed and a general muster of the soldiery of the nation and the State in Chicago last July.

The conditions prevailing in the town of Pullman are set forth at some length, and the conclusion is reached that the "enable the management at all times to assert with great vigor its assumed right to fix wages and rents absolutely, and to repress that sort of independence which leads to labor organizations and their attempts at mediation, arbitration, strikes, etc."

On the part of the American Railway Union there is found a failure to guard against the possibility of disorder and violence among its members. Such an organization, in the opinion of the commission, must oppose all strikes except as a last resort against unbearable grievances and must advocate conciliation and arbitration; also, through wise leadership, it must aim to secure legal standing and the assistance of wise laws sustained by public opinion.

Of the General Managers' Association, which dealt with the great railroad strike, the commission, "questions whether any legal authority, statutory or otherwise, can be found to justify some of the features of the association," which has all the effects of a pool, the extension of whose power would be dangerous to the people, and would lead to the serious consideration of Government ownership of railroads. "The refusal," says the report, "of the General Managers' Association to recognize and deal with such a combination of labor as the American Railway Union seems arrogant and absurd when we consider its standing before the law, its assumptions and its past and obviously contemplated future action."

The reduction of wages at Pullman to offset losses are found to have thrown far the greater burden on labor, though during the time of reductions no salaries of officers, managers or superintendents were reduced—employees who manifestly could have sustained a reduction much better than the workmen in the shops. The refusal to cut down the high rents in Pullman is regarded as unfair and unwise, considering the reductions in wages of those paying the rents. Failure to make any concession and the discharge of members of the committee calling on the Pullman officials for increased pay precipitated the strike. The orderly conduct of the Pullman strikers is commented on with favor.

When the great railroad strike was on the General Managers' Association, like the Pullman corporation, refused to consider the matter of arbitration. The commission is of the opinion that "a different policy would have prevented the loss of life and great loss of property and wages occasioned by the strike." The commission would have labor organizations recognized and made responsible. While declining to take up the question of Government ownership of railways as a remedy for railway strikes, it points out that if railway combinations continue it will not be long before the Government will have to seriously consider Government ownership and Government regulation will have to be increased. Finally, the commission's recommendations are that a permanent United States strike commission be formed, and that power be given to the Federal courts to enforce the findings of the commission. In the case of public corporations, like railroads, it is the commission's opinion that there would be no difficulty and no hardship in compelling the acceptance of terms of settlement as agreed on by the commission. Besides this recommendation it is urged on States to establish systems of conciliation and arbitration similar to that in Massachusetts and to render illegal contracts requiring men not to join labor organizations or to leave them as conditions of employment. The commission further urges employers everywhere to recognize labor unions and to treat with them and to raise wages voluntarily when trade conditions will permit.

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HUSTLING HOOSIERS.

ITEMS GATHERED FROM OVER THE STATE.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties, and General Indiana News Notes.

Minor State Items.

THE Borden water works plant has been completed. A. S. MERCER, aged 78, pioneer of Clay County, is dead.

THOMAS MARTIN, aged resident of Richmond, dropped dead in the street. ADOLPH GERMANN's large barn near Peru, was burned by an incendiary fire.

SOUTH BEND has just celebrated the fifty-ninth anniversary of her incorporation.

A HORSE swallowed a halter at Columbus the other day and was choked to death.

THE G. H. Hammond fertilizing plant at Hammond was damaged \$10,000 by fire.

MILLERSBURG has petitioned the County Commissioners to extend the corporation limits.

GHOULS are still robbing graves in Hamilton County, and there is intense excitement.

COLUMBUS people, the most superstitious in the State, are again agitated by stories of ghosts.

THE new St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Jeffersonville, has just been completed. It cost \$40,000.

MRS. LAWRENCE FRICK was seriously burned while attempting to light a gas fire in her home at Shelbyville.

A PENNSYLVANIA freight train was wrecked near Knightstown, and fourteen cars demolished. No one hurt.

A HIGHWAYWOMAN is the latest at South Bend. A female robber attempted to hold up a man the other night, but he escaped.

At Hobart a newly-married woman, while preparing dinner, went to a neighbor's and inquired if it was necessary to pound ham very much before frying it.

AS AN outcome of a little flow of gas being struck while digging a well at Cofax, a stock company has been formed with \$3,000 capital, to bore for the combustible stuff.

THE unknown burglar who was shot and killed by W. H. McCord, a Tangier merchant near Rockville, has been identified by a Rosedale miner, of Perryville, Vermillion County.

A MURDER occurred at Decatur, the result of jealousy over a young lady. As Isaac Smith was emerging from church a young man named Walters struck him on the head, killing him instantly. Walters is in jail.

GEORGE, the 14-year-old son of John G. Wilson, of near Scottsburg, was fatally shot by the accidental discharge of a shotgun in the hands of a cousin named Turner, of near the same age. The boy died within three hours.

THERE was a pitched battle between two convicts and two guards in the Prison South. The prisoners were getting the best of the fight when a life-time convict came to the rescue of the guards. He knocked the other prisoners down and beat them into submission.

DRUGGIST J. G. KENNEDY went into the cellar of his place of business at Shelbyville, and found gas escaping from a pipe. He pounded a plug into the end of a pipe and turned off the gas with a wrench. Had it not been discovered a fearful explosion would have occurred.

W. C. WINSTANDLEY, formerly president of the defunct Bedford Bank has been arrested, charged with embezzlement and obtaining money under false pretenses. It is a legend that while he was president of the bank he accepted a large deposit when he knew the bank to be insolvent.

HOG CHOLERA is prevailing to an alarming extent in the northern part of Wabash County, where a large number of thin, scrawny Nebraska swine, driven out of the West by the corn crop failure, were brought in and sold. Hundreds of animals have died, and there are said to be few herds unaffected.

GREAT excitement prevails in the Mt. Auburn neighborhood, Bartholomew County, over the mysterious disappearance of Aaron Collins, a highly respectable citizen of that place. He went to Edinburg to do some trading. He had considerable money on his person and it is feared that he has met with foul play.

GEORGE STULTZ, saloonkeeper at Sand Cut, a mining settlement near Terre Haute, wanted to close his saloon about midnight the other night. A crowd of half-drunk men insisted on him keeping open. Frank Bailey attacked Stultz with a billiard cue and threw beer glasses at him. Stultz turned and fired twice. The second shot struck Bailey in the face killing him instantly. Stultz gave himself up.

WILLIAM H. MCCORD, one of the leading merchants of Tangier, shot and killed a burglar who had robbed his store. McCord has a burglar alarm from his store to his house. The bell rang and McCord got up and with some neighbors and a traveling man by the name of John Trinch, who was staying over night with him, went to the store. They encountered the burglar on the steps of the store, who greeted them with a "Good evening, gentlemen." McCord covered him with his shotgun and called a halt, whereupon the burglar shot at McCord, striking him on the breast bone, the ball finding a lodgment under the collar bone. McCord shot and the load entered the right side of the head of the robber, killing him almost instantly. He carried in his hands stolen goods, and his pockets were loaded with jewelry, watches, cigarettes, money and other valuable.

AT Peru, while playing bonfire with leaves the clothes of Jessie Quigly, the 4-year-old child of John Quigly, a prominent citizen, became ignited and before assistance could be rendered the child was fatally burned. She died a few hours later.

MRS. GOTTLIEB UNGER and three children ate pancakes for breakfast at Fort Wayne. An hour later they were found in violent convulsions, the symptoms indicating that they were victims of strychnine poison. Physicians worked over them to 8 hours before they were brought out of danger. An investigation is being made.